tain, F. C. Seymour No. 644, and at Framingham, July 16, 1905, F. F. Forbes, the latter place some sixty miles southwest of Durham. The nearest this species approaches us in Vermont seems to be Danville, which is nearly a hundred miles to the northwest.

The Durham collection, A. R. Hodgdon No. 4122, has been placed in the Gray Herbarium as well as the Herbaria of the New England Botanical Club and the University of New Hamp-shire.-A. R. Hodgdon, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire.

Euphrasia canadensis in Massachusetts.-While working over the lower eastern slopes of Mt. Greylock on August 11 and 12, 1944, I found Euphrasia canadensis at three stations in the town of Adams. The first was in wet land by the roadside between Hoxie Brook and the Theil Farm, which is now a part of the State Reservation. A second station, about a mile and a half from the first, was in dry grassy pasture-land at the top of a bank by the upper road leading southward from Peck's Brook toward Cheshire Harbor; here the plant was in considerable abundance. A few others were noticed at a third station, on a cut by the roadside on Fiske Street, nearer the village of Adams.

Prof. Fernald writes me that these are the first specimens of this plant he has seen from south of the Maine coast or the White Mountain region.

Material from the second station has been deposited in the Gray Herbarium and in the Herbarium of Massachusetts State College.-Arthur K. Harrison, Massachusetts State College, Amherst.

Vegetative Reproduction in Carex tribuloides and C. projecta.-In an interesting little article on sympodial and monopodial growth in American Carices ${ }^{1}$, Theodor Holm remarks incidentally that the vegetative shoots of Carex tribuloides sometimes develop small axillary buds, "which, however, die off at the same time as the entire shoot itself." The last observation is by no means always correct; both in C. tribuloides and its near

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Amer. Journ. Sci. ser. 4, i. 348-350, pl. 9 (1896).

